

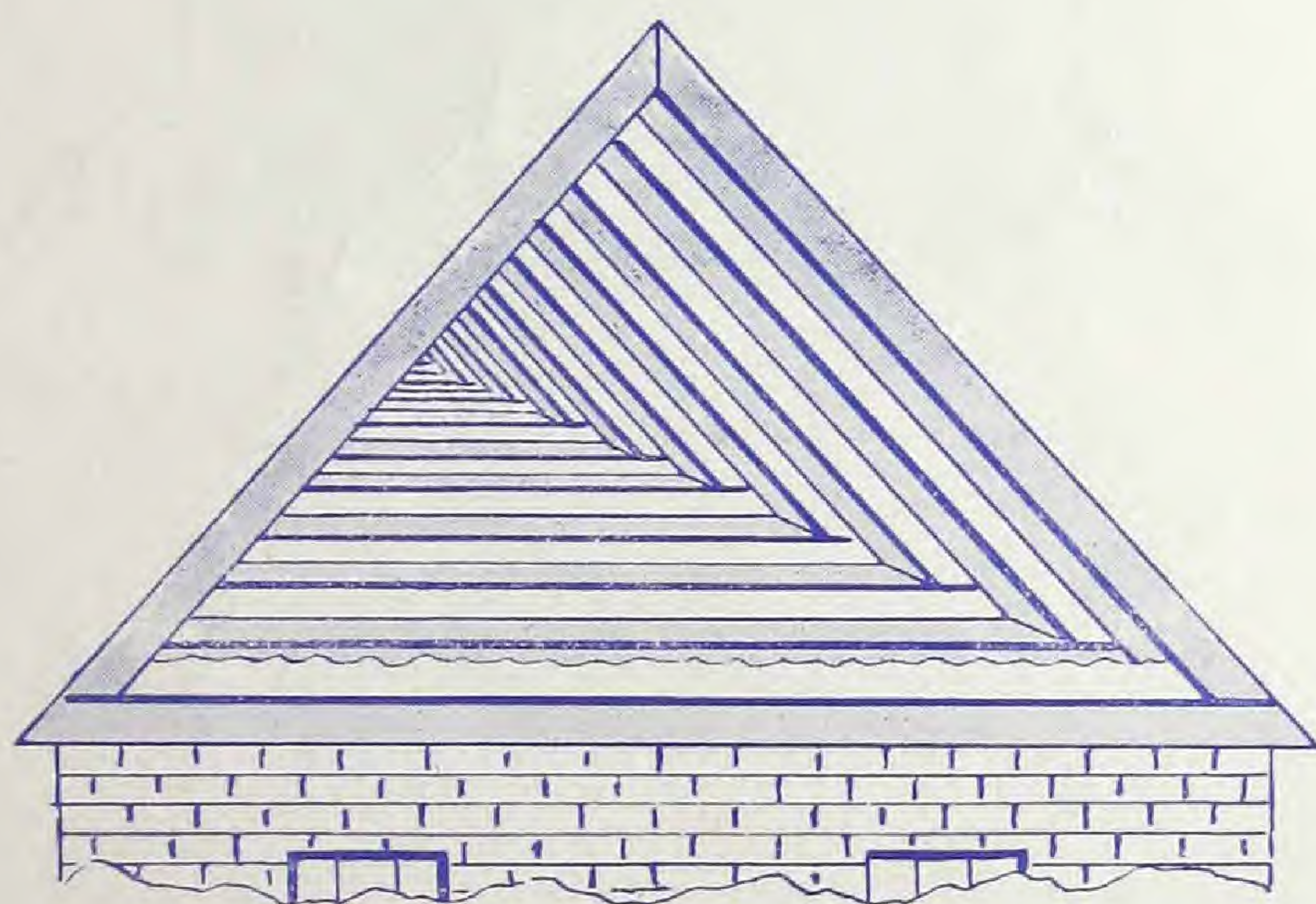
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# INSTRUCTIONS for APPLYING

## *Natur-Temp* flame-proof cotton **INSULATION**

### STYLE A

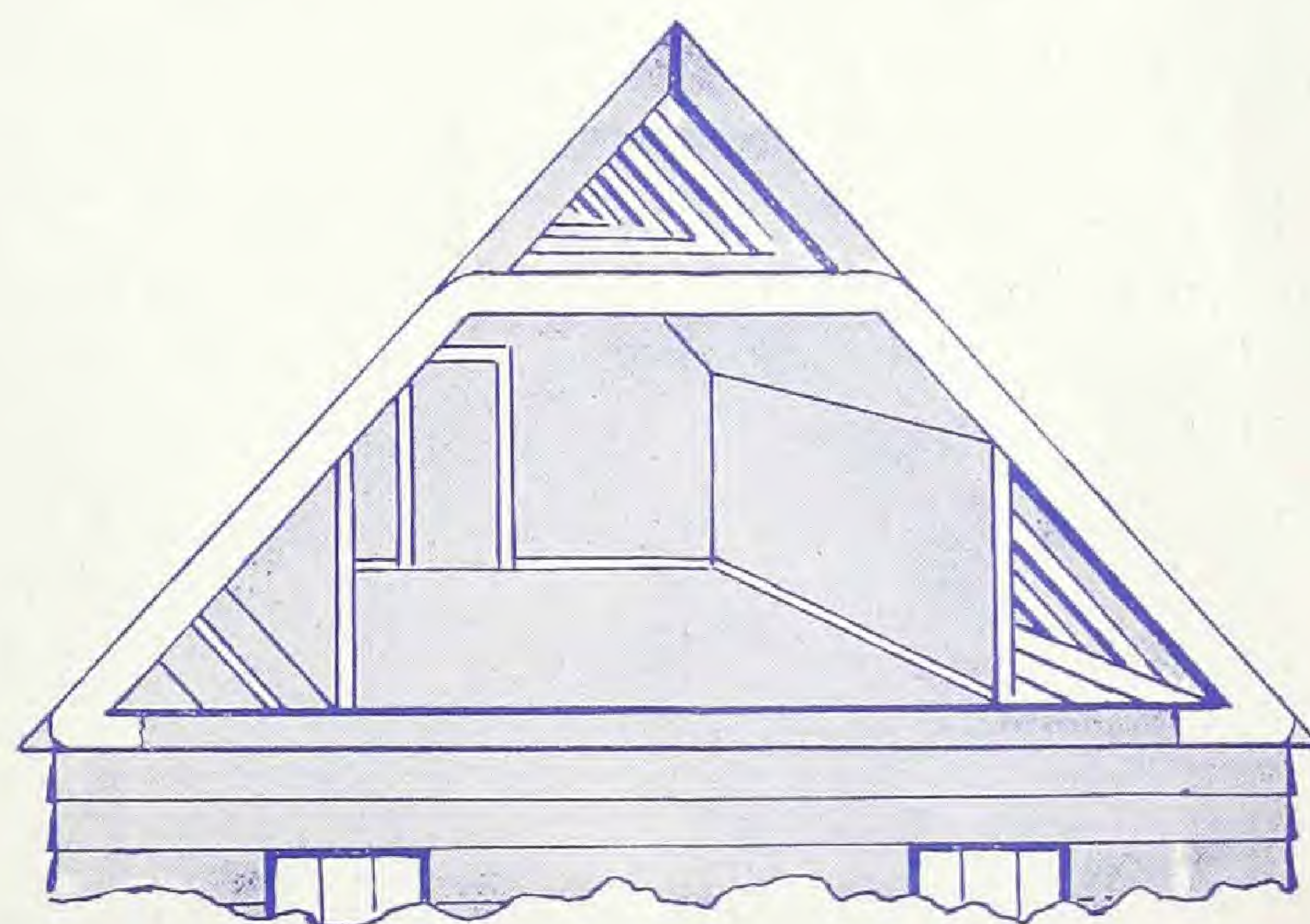
OPEN UNFINISHED ATTIC



STYLE A: In this type of open unfloored attic, ceiling rafters and floor joists are exposed. Plaster and lath show through from ceiling of the rooms below. It becomes a simple matter to unroll the blankets of Natur-Temp between the floor joists.

### STYLE B

FINISHED OR SEMI-FINISHED ATTIC



STYLE B: In this style of finished or semi-finished attic, there may be one or more completed and finished rooms. If entire attic has not been converted into rooms, there will be some unfinished area, floored or unfloored and with rafters exposed.

**More Home Comfort-Less Cost**



# Natur-Temp INSULATION

## can be quickly and easily applied

### Observe These Precautions

#### WHAT WIDTH INSULATION?

Ordinary floor joists and roof rafters are spaced at standard 16 or 24 inch widths. Natur-Temp rolls or blankets are made in two standard sizes to fit — with extended paper selvages for tacking. Occasionally, a few may be irregularly spaced.

If spaced too wide, fill out the uncovered space by trimming a piece from a Natur-Temp blanket. If spaced too narrow, press the standard width blanket into the narrower space or trim the blanket to the desired width.

In cases of exceptional irregularity, Natur-Temp insulation may be tacked across the face of the overhead rafters. However, please feel free to call upon your Natur-Temp dealer, if in doubt as to how you can best insulate your attic. He will be glad to answer any questions, figure the quantity of insulation you will need and help you in any possible way.

#### GENERAL POINTERS

Make sure that your Natur-Temp insulation completely covers the area to be insulated. There must be a continuous, unbroken layer of insulation between your joists or rafters and the rooms below.

Make sure that the paper backing of the blanket which acts as a moisture barrier, always faces the inside of the house—leaving the insulation facing up towards the roof.

Carry the insulation only to the sills on which the roof rafters rest. Do not stuff into or stop up the eaves.

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### STYLE A

Type A—Open, unfloored Attic

First, have you made sure that your attic is adequately ventilated as explained on page 4. If so, you are ready to start applying Natur-Temp insulation.

Begin at the point farthest from the attic entrance. Simply place a roll of Natur-Temp insulation between the joists of one alley and start unrolling—like a carpet. The blanket should start at the sills but should not be stuffed into the eaves. Paper backing must be on the bottom with cotton insulation facing upwards. When you come to cross bracing of the joists, carry the blanket over or under it.

Do this in each alley between the floor joists, making sure that there are no exposed portions of the plaster and lath from below. Stuff loose blanket, with paper backing removed, around chimneys.





Figure 1.

Greater air circulation may be secured by slotting and screening the full wall opening—doing this at regular spacings along the attic where rafters come to rest. The larger openings allow more air to flow between its insulation and the wall through the rafter alleys into the area above the insulated space and out of the attic through the gable opening.

Figure 2.

Side wall insulating blanket is tucked back into attic after coming to rest on the sill, rather than being stuffed into the wall opening. This permits greater air circulation from eaves to peak of roof—permitting the insulation between the rafter alleys does not come in contact with the roof.

## STYLE B

### Finished or semi-finished attic

This type of attic may have one or more finished rooms. There may also be some unfinished area. In either case, the insulation should be first applied over the top of the room or rooms. Start unrolling the Natur-Temp blanket at the middle over the room ceiling between the collar joists which support the ceiling. No tacking is required here. From the top of the room, sufficient length of insulation are fed down between the rafters of the sloping walls, without tacking. After passing the sloping wall, the selvage edges of the paper backing are tacked at least every four inches to the inside edges of the rafters until the sill is reached. Then the blanket ends are tucked back into the attic, as shown in figure 2 above. Do the same for the other side of the room. Overlap the ends of the blankets where they meet in the center over the room ceiling.

To insulate any unfinished area of the attic, start at the sill and tack the selvage edges of the paper backing to the inside edges of the rafters, working upward. Under no conditions, however, must the insulation be carried to the roof peak. Collar joists must be present, as shown in the Glossary of Technical Terms and the selvage edges tacked between these collar joists and not continued upward between the rafters which extend beyond the collar joists. Tack the blankets uniformly tight to prevent sagging.



### GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sill         | 6. Sloping Side Wall  |
| 2. Floor Joist  | 7. Finished Side Wall |
| 3. Attic Rafter | 8. Peak of Roof       |
| 4. Eave Opening | 9. Gable Lumber       |
| 5. Collar Joist | 10. Gable or End Wall |

**Special Note:** If attic is completely finished—that is, when a room or rooms occupy the entire attic space, a more efficient insulating job will be done, as follows: Insulate the overhead ceiling as shown above. In the attic for the sloping side walls. Then, pull the insulation downward and tack between the side wall supports, instead of to the roof rafters. Afterwards overlap the insulation between the floor joists, from the side walls to the sill, as in Style A.



### *General Pointers—Continued*

For chimneys, remove the paper backing and stuff the blanket around the chimney.

Start applying your insulation at the farthest point from your attic entrance.

Due to packing and shipping, the insulation, at first, may appear to be of less than the specified thickness. However, it will soon fluff out and retain its natural resilient thickness indefinitely.

## **GOOD VENTILATION means more comfort!**

### **THE WHY OF VENTILATION?**

The millions of hollow, inter-locking flame proofed cotton fibers of Natur-Temp provides a commercially unsurpassed "dead air space." This barrier effectively resists the passage or the conductance of heat units—either the cold of winter or the heat of summer *into* your rooms, or your precious heat, **OUT OF YOUR HOUSE**, in winter.

However, you can help Natur-Temp insulation do even a better job of keeping your house cooler in the Summer. This, by making sure that your attic has good ventilation. Then, the freer-flowing natural air currents will help to provide properly dehydrated fresh air and help to dissipate and blow out much of the tremendous heat load that builds up between the insulation and the roof, as the sun rises overhead.

### **HOW TO VENTILATE**

The best ventilation is secured by using the proper combination of **GABLE** and **EAVE LOUVERS**. (Louvers permit the passage of air, while keeping out the elements.) Their location are shown on page 3, in Glossary of Technical Terms. As a minimum, one louver or slotted and screened opening should be installed in the gable at each end of the house—as high above the insulation as possible—to provide cross ventilation. At regular intervals, eave spacings, between the rafters where they rest on sills, may be left open (and screened against insects) to provide eave "louvers" and, therefore, more active circulation of air from the bottom to the attic peak.

Again, remember **NOT** to stuff insulation into eave openings and, if Natur-Temp is attached between rafters, as in Style B attic, do not let the

insulation touch the roof and, thus, prevent maximum air circulation between eave openings and gable louvers.

### **HOW MUCH VENTILATION?**

The amount of gable louver space should be figured as follows: If the summer temperature does not rise above 85 degrees, allow three square feet of ventilator or louver area per 1,000 square feet of floor space. If the temperature rises above 85 degrees, figure four square feet of louver space per 1,000 square feet of floor space.

Standard louvers can be secured from hardware or lumber merchants. Cover them with fine mesh screen wire on the inside and install before insulating your attic.

### **DANGER—WATCH YOUR STEP**

Do not step down between the joists of your attic. The lath and plaster of the ceiling below will no support your weight. A break-through into the room below and possible bodily injury may result.

For safety, place wooden boards across the attic floor joists to stand upon. Then, shift them about as your work progresses.

### **FOR OTHER TYPE ATTICS**

On these pages are described the two basic types of attics to be insulated. However, variations of these two types can be easily insulated. For instance, if Style A attic is partially floored, the flooring may be taken up until the job is done. Or, a cord may be attached to the ends of the blankets and the insulation pulled between the floor joists underneath the flooring. If attic is completely floored, but with no rooms, attach the insulation between **ALL** of the *rafters* and *collar joists*, as seen in Style B attic. (Of course, there will be no room to insulate in this case.)

## **NATUR-TEMP**

### **FLAME PROOF COTTON INSULATION**

*"Manufactured Where Grown" By*

## **BARNHARDT MFG. CO.**

**CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.**